

THE ALMA RECORD

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF ALMA, MICHIGAN

THE TURKISH SITUATION AND THE U. S.

The present emergency in the Near East ought to cause Americans to reflect what would have been the position of the United States now if the recommendations of former President Wilson that we become a member of the league of nations and accept a mandate over Armenia had been endorsed. The prime purpose of the league covenant is to preserve the peace. Economic measures to that end are to be first resorted to, but if they fail military force is to be called upon. It is manifest that economic pressure would have no deterrent effect on the Turks in their campaign against the Greeks, and it is up to members of the league to call on their armies and navies if the Greek and Turk combatants are to be separated. But the fact is that neither Great Britain nor France has any considerable number of troops at hand.

It will be remembered that Gen. Harbord made a thorough investigation two years ago of the whole Armenian situation. He estimated at that time that it would cost the United States \$756,000,000 to accept a mandate over that country for five years, the cost for the first year being \$275,000,000. He recommended a military force of two American divisions, or 59,000 men, to maintain order in the country. If the mandate had been accepted according to the Wilson program, the United States would be the only Christian on the ground with an effective force, although even that would be entirely inadequate to cope with the Turkish army estimated at 200,000.

Being a member of the league, it would have become the immediate duty of the United States to threaten Turkey with attack if she did not cease her campaign against Greece, also a member. It would have required no action of the other members of the league to determine that course—the duty of each individual member being clearly indicated in Article X of the covenant. Armenia is too far removed from the scene of the present fighting to have made it possible for an American army to join with the Greeks in meeting the Turks, but it would have been feasible for our two divisions to have conducted a counter demonstration against Turkey along the Armenian frontier, which would have had the prompt effect of calling a halt to hostilities in Asia Minor while the Turks met the new menace in the east.

Then the United States would have found itself launched in a war against Turkey. And not only Turkey but probably against Russia as well, for it is understood that the soviets are going to assist the Turks in the recapture of Constantinople. It is easy to conjecture the further possibilities. Bulgaria is likely to join with the Turks against the Greeks, and it is the confident prediction of men familiar with Near Eastern affairs that the conflict will resolve itself into a religious war, with the Moslem countries of Turkey, Bulgaria, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and India arrayed against the Christian world. Where would the United States been in that situation? The two lone divisions in Armenia would have been wiped out long before reinforcements could have reached them, and we would have been embarked on a long and dreary war, probably many times more costly in men and money than the World War.

These are not fanciful imaginings. They are the present and probable future situations into which the national honor of the United States would have forced our country had it assumed the International responsibilities urged upon it by Mr. Wilson. Fortunately the Republicans of the Senate stood steadfastly against such entanglements, and every day brings further proof of their far-seeing wisdom. The organized League of Nations is doing nothing now to end the Turkish trouble and will not, because it is another European quarrel.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

President Harding vetoed the Soldier Bonus Bill, and it must be confessed that it took unusual courage on his part to do so, because the bill had been passed by both houses by good majorities. It was backed by the American Legion, and politicians wanted it passed for the influence it might have on the coming election.

President Harding vetoed it and assigned reasons that should appeal to every thoughtful person. In the first place, the bill made no provision for the money to pay the bonus; in the second place, the expenditure of that much money at this time, indiscriminately, would add a great burden upon the people; and most important of all, he argued that those in need should be taken care of immediately, and the money needed for those should not be distributed amongst those amply able to care for themselves.

Thousands upon thousands of maimed and sick veterans should be given aid at once without any red tape, but the able-bodied and well should take care of themselves, at least until the country has time to recover from the devastations of the great war, which placed upon us a debt greater than all the money expended for government up to the time of the war.

President Harding may not have pleased the politicians, and he probably offended many who wanted the bonus but we believe his position was based upon sound economic sense, and need. Time will prove the wisdom and fairness of his course.

Some people imagine that the farmer is a lucky dog who lives in plenty and has nothing to do but enjoy life.

It may be true, but most farmers would be willing to trade jobs with the merchant, or the banker, or the doctor, or lawyer or most any of the other fellows who work eight hours a day and then quit.

Farmers are leading an independent life, but they pay for all of their independence in grit, and sweat, and hard work, many more than eight hours a day.

Who is willing to trade places with any of the farmers hereabouts, prosperous and happy as they are?

Imagination carries us a long way, but it drops us back with a thud.

We are reminded that there is still another advantage in going without a coat or vest in hot weather. We don't have to carry so many things around in our pockets.

With Our State Contemporaries

CLUTTERING UP THE MACHINERY

The Sixty-seventh Congress passed 1,057 bills out of 13,711 which were presented by its members. More than 90 per cent were rejected or never emerged from committees. Undoubtedly there is in this fact some explanation of the length of our recent sessions of Congress and of the comparatively small amount of important legislation accomplished.

Out of the 1,057 bills passed the average citizen knows the identity of not more than 57 at the most, including the important tariff legislation. But the more than 12,000 bills which never were passed took up a lot of Congressional time and energy with nothing to show for the effort. Probably not all of the 1,057 enacted measures represent important necessary legislation—although it should be remembered that often a distinctive Congressional act is required for a relatively small matter—but certainly there is no justification for the presentation to Congress of all of the 12,654 which never were passed. In the 66th Congress more than 14,000 bills were presented which never became laws. Thus in two sessions of Congress 25,000 bills were drawn up and duly presented for action which by committee decision or vote in one house was denied.

These 25,000 rejected bills represent a considerable expense to the United States and a considerable burden to Congress. If the caliber of all of our Congressmen and Senators is what it should be, the individual members must have known that at least 20,000 of these bills would not be passed. Under these circumstances it would seem that the individual member of Congress by using a little discretion and an ordinary amount of common sense should be able to save Congress a cluttering up of the processes of law-making and the country a considerable expense by differentiating between the necessary bills likely to receive Congressional endorsement and the unnecessary trash which in the natural course of events cannot hope for enactment. — Grand Rapids Herald.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE

In the closing moments of the final day of Congress Senator Reed Smoot of Utah summarized the work of the late congress, setting forth some of the main bills which had been passed, and which are greatly worthy of the consideration of the American people. His address on the work of congress follows:

"Mr. President, I had expected to occupy some of the time of the Senate today in rehearsing the accomplishments of the administration for the last two years, but that is entirely out of the question, for it is but a few minutes before adjournment. Perhaps it will be just as well for me at this time to read the headlines of what I intended to speak upon. Furthermore, I notice that yesterday, in the House, Hon. Frank W. Mondell delivered a speech covering about the same subject matter that I intended to speak upon today; so I will content myself by just reciting the subject matter, without any further discussion. There are a great many of them here that I should like to discuss in detail, and many that I have not enumerated.

The Congress has completed 18 months of constructive legislation which is without parallel in the history of this country. No Congress ever came into power facing such chaotic conditions calling for deliberative and constructive efforts.

The Republican Party was pledged to give the country constructive legislation. No Congress has ever enacted a greater percentage of legislation promulgated by its party. Consider its record:

First, and of vital importance, it has enacted no destructive, no sectional, no class legislation. To put more business in government it enacted the Budget law, under which the economy program of this administration was made possible.

It reduced the public taxes \$818,000 a year (the bulk of which is lifted from the family and individual of average income). Tax rates might be still further reduced, it unsparingly cut public appropriations.

It found 5,000,000 men idle. To prevent further aggravation of the unemployment situation, it enacted the restrictive immigration law.

It found agricultural facing ruin. To relieve the situation it revived the War Finance Corporation and furnished it with a million-dollar revolving fund to loan the farmer in his emergency. It passed the farmers' emergency tariff, which stopped the flood of imports that was contributing to agricultural distress. It increased the funds of the Federal farm loan bank in the sum of \$25,000,000.

The result was the revival of agriculture, which brought the farmer, who purchases 40 per cent of the manufactured products of the country, again into the market, thus giving employment to idle men.

It enacted a permanent tariff, which insures industry and agriculture alike protection from destructive foreign competition and the workingman steady employment at a good wage.

It enacted the Sweet Law, which created the Veteran's Bureau, consolidating all Government agencies dealing with ex-service men and facilitating the work of relieving dis-

able war veterans. It appropriated for the use of that bureau more money than was appropriated for any other purpose except payment of the public debt and interest thereon. It found the country officially in a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and by a joint resolution established peace with these two nations.

It enacted that great piece of humanitarian legislation asked by the women of the country, the maternity act, to safeguard the welfare of infancy and maternity.

It created a refunding commission to place our foreign loans on a businesslike basis and formulate conditions for their payment.

It authorized the formation of co-operative marketing associations, which will be of mutual benefit to the producer of food and to the consumer.

It enacted the packers and stockyards act for the live-stock interests, and the grain futures act for the farmer.

To promote our foreign trade it amended the Edge Act to facilitate the organization of corporations engaging in export business. It provided for the reorganization of the Philippine financial system and an extension of Philippine credit in order to save the islands from bankruptcy, which they were facing as a result of eight years of government under the Democratic regime.

It came to the relief of drought-stricken areas in our own country, extended the time of payment due on irrigation and reclamation projects, granted liberal aid for public roads, extended relief to the starving millions of Russia, reorganized the Indian Bureau, strengthened the enforcement of the Federal prohibition amendment, provided for the creation of more Federal courts in order to relieve the congestion of business and expedite justice, and created a commission to investigate the coal industry.

In addition, the United States Senate in less than 30 days ratified seven treaties formulated at the Arms Conference, which moved the world toward peace and committed the nations to a reduction of naval armament and a consequent reduction in taxation.

Mr. President, I could stand here for one solid hour and rehearse what has been accomplished by this administration, and I say, without a question of a doubt, that no legislature that ever met has passed so many beneficial laws as has the present Congress under this administration."

Land Clearing Men Swinging Northward

After a successful tour of the Michigan Central from Cheboygan to Bay City, the special land clearing demonstration train under the direction of L. F. Livingston, representing the M. A. C. extension division, has been transferred to the Detroit & Mackinac lines and is now returning to Cheboygan through Isesco, Oscoda, Alpena, and Presque Isle counties.

The itinerary for the last half of the tour is as follows: Whittemore, Oct. 5; Rose City, Oct. 7; Mikado, Oct. 10; Lincoln, Oct. 11; Curran, Oct. 13; Comins, Oct. 14; Hillman, Oct. 18; Emerson, Oct. 19; Posen, Oct. 20; La Roque, Oct. 21; Millersburg, Oct. 23; Onaway, Oct. 24.

Attendance at the schools held along the Michigan Central has ranged from seventy-five to several hundred. Much interest is manifested in such home made devices as "Paul Bunyan's hammer," by which the stumps are yanked out in a hurry when a team of horses is attached to the handle.

Local expenses for some of the schools are being met by lumber companies engaged in transforming sawmill towns into agricultural communities. Far-sighted officials of these companies believe that to make their towns permanent they must bring farmers of high character onto the land, and give them whatever assistance they need to clear their farms and establish themselves as agricultural producers.

NO SENTIMENT FOR REVOLUTION

The wild suggestion of Mr. Gompers and some of the other radical leaders for a general strike found little response from the intelligent rank and file of organized labor. The people as a whole are not ready for revolution in this country.

President Harding: "The time has passed when any man or group of men are likely to indulge in the idea of being more powerful than the Government."

Philadelphia North American—Mr. Gompers suggests a general strike. Wouldn't it be terrible if some time, by error, Mr. Gompers advised somebody to go to work.

President Harding: "The first obligation and the first allegiance of every citizen, high or low, is to his government."

Dubuque Times-Journal—How many people who read this line can tell who is head of the League of Nations?

Scissors as a "Deposit."

According to an old Jewish custom, when a master tailor employs a new worker, the latter leaves his scissors as a guarantee that he will be on hand to start work on the appointed day.

In the Study.

When there is no recreation or business for thee abroad, thou mayst have a company of honest old fellows in leather jackets. In the study, which may find thee excellent diversion at home.—Fuller.

Phool Philosophy BY Old Cy Collegy

Every man is honest when it pays him to be so.

The guest who departs speedily is thrice welcome.

Fortunately, the near east is far away. We don't have to plunge.

Don't advocate giving the devil his due. You might not like your future home.

Every man should write his own epitaph for his tombstone. He knows what to leave off.

"Give us this day our daily bread," but for heaven's sake don't boost the price.

Having a mind of your own is not sufficient. You must know how to use it.

Judges should adopt a new rule. When granting divorces they should remarry the principals and tell them to start all over again.

But perhaps the things that are better said than done should not even be said.

No community is ever successful unless it has a civic leader with whom it can find fault.

Any husband can be easily bossed if he is cajoled into thinking he is being coddled.

Don't insist upon keeping your light under a bushel. It may be putting a perfectly good bushel to propagate waste.

The man with money has many friends, but if he is wise he never puts them to the test.

The little things of life cause some people many worries, while the big ones just slide by.

We note with regret that some men never enter a church. And possibly they note with regret that they are never personally invited.

Some people are like peacocks. They attract most attention when strutting.

Try to make yourself better than your neighbor, and we will tip him off to do the same. That would help some.

At any rate, Germany will either come back or stay back.

Record Directory FOR READY REFERENCE

President and Congress
President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio, Salary \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$25,000. Vice President, Calvin Coolidge, Mass., salary \$12,000. President pro tem of Senate, Albert B. Cummins, Iowa.
Speaker of House, Frederick H. Gillett, Mass., salary \$12,000. The 66 Senators and 435 Representatives of 67th congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way, each session, figured on distance between their homes and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$3,500 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation, one member to each 211,817 population.
Party Division in 67th Congress: House 301 Rep., 133 Dem., 1 Soc. Senate 59 Rep., 37 Dem.
U. S. Senators—Chas. E. Townsend, Truman H. Newberry.
Representative in Congress—Joseph W. Fordney.

The Cabinet
Arranged in order of presidential succession: Sec. of State, Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.; Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.; War, John W. Weeks, Mass.; Atty.-Gen., Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio; Postmaster-General, Ralph W. Sweeney, Navy, Edwin Denby, Mich.; Interior, Albert B. Fall, N. Mex.; Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.; Labor, James J. Davis, Pa. Salary of each \$12,000.

The Supreme Court
Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, salary \$15,000. Associate Justices, salary, \$14,500 each: Jos. McKenna, Calif. (Rep.); Oliver W. Holmes, Mass. (Rep.); Wm. B. Davis, Ohio (Rep.); Willis VanDevanter, Wyo. (Rep.); Mahlon Pitney, N. J. (Rep.); James McReynolds, Tenn. (Dem.); Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. (Dem.); John H. Clarke, Ohio (Dem.).

Michigan Government

Governor, Alex. J. Groesbeck, salary, \$5,000; Lieut. Gov., Thomas Reed, salary, \$300.00; Secretary of State, Charles J. Deland, salary, \$250.00; State Treas., Frank E. Gorman, salary, \$250.00; Auditor Gen., Orsamus B. Fuller, salary \$250.00; Attorney Gen., Martin Wiley, salary \$500.00; Supt. of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, salary, \$400.00; State Highway Com., Frank F. Rogers, salary \$750.00; Senator of Dist., Aaron Amon, salary \$800.00; Representative of District, David G. Locke, salary, \$800.00; Supreme Court Judges, salary \$700.00; Joseph B. Moore, Joseph H. Sweeney, Howard Weiss, Grant Fellows, John W. Stone, Geo. M. Clark, John E. Bird, Nelson Sharp.
County Officers
Circuit Judge, Edward J. Moinet, salary \$350.00; Judge of Probate, James G. Kress, salary, \$240.00; Sheriff, A. T. Wilbert, salary, fees; Clerk, Bernice Case, salary, \$150.00; Treas., Sidney Evey, salary, \$150.00; Pros. Atty., Romaine Clark, salary \$220.00; Register of Deeds, Merle Heisler, salary, fees; School Com., Howard Potter, salary, \$150.00; Circuit Court Com., Archie McCall, Wm. A. Bahke, fees; Drain Com., Erva Laycock, salary \$150.00; Coroners, W. K. Ludwig, Dr. Hall, fees.

City Government
Mayor, Chas. R. Murphy, salary, \$300.00; City Commissioners, John C. Chick, Floyd Glass, A. J. Archer, Philip Cresser, salary, \$200.00; City Manager, Wm. E. Reynolds, salary \$500.00; City Clerk, Clarence F. Black, salary \$180.00; City Treasurer, D. W. Adams, salary \$180.00; City Attorney, Wm. A. Bahke, salary, \$1200.00; Health Officer, Dr. C. F. Dulbe, salary \$1200.00; Chief of Police, James R. Campbell, salary \$1750.00; Supervisors, 1st ward, Jesse E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas E. Sand, 3rd ward, Albert P. Cook, 4th ward, Jacob D. Helman, salary, \$3.00 per day on actual time.

Strand Theatre

Rodolph Valentino

in "Blood and Sand"

COMING SOON

Learn to Dance

Were you ever invited to an entertainment and because of your inability to dance correctly you were forced to sit by your lonesome the entire evening. You can now learn to dance so that you may be able to glide gracefully to the strains of catchy music. Enroll next

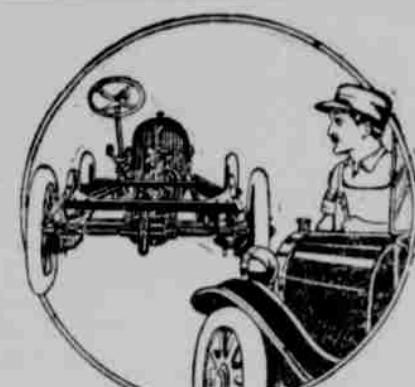
Thursday Evening, Oct. 12th, at the Elk's Temple Ball Room

and satisfy your wishes of becoming a finished dancer. If you have two feet we will do the rest.

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to you to know that when you leave your car with us the trouble will be properly diagnosed and the remedy expertly applied? Is it worth the same price that you pay elsewhere?

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Bartley's Market

Specials for Saturday

Kansas Bread Flour, none better, sack	95c	Kettle roast of beef, lb 13c-15c	
Sugar, 100 lbs.	\$7.00	Round steak, lb	20c
Short ribs of beef, lb	10c	Cheese, full cream, lb	32c
Hamburg steak, lb	14c	Milk, tall can	10c
Corned beef, lb	14c-18c	Pure cider vinegar, gal.	38c
Pork steak, lb	18c	Honey in comb, lb	25c
Fresh pork in chunk, lb 13c-18c		Karo Syrup, 5 lb. pail	30c
Bacon, home cured, lb	27c	Cocoa in bulk, lb	15c
Pork sausage, lb	18c-20c	Black Cross Tea, lb	70c
Lard, home rendered, lb	15c	Tea, good grade, lb	50c
Fresh pork shanks, lb	10c	Coffee in bulk good quality per lb.	28c-35c
Smoked Hams, lb	30c	Macaroni, 3 lbs	25c
Picnic Hams, lb	16c	Rice, good quality, 3 lbs.	22c
Smoked ham butts, 4-5 lbs. per lb.	15c	Pastry Flour, sack	85c
Pork in pickle, lb	12c-18c	Ginger Snaps, lb	12c
Veal for stewing, lb	14c-20c	Fig bars, lb	15c
Veal roasts, lb	25c	Marshmallows, lb	20c
Veal cutlets, lb	25c-35c	Laundry Soap, 5 bars	13c
Spring Chickens, lb	29c	Toilet Soap, best quality, 3 bars	25c
Yearling fowls, lb	29c	Stone jars, all sizes	
Lake trout, lb	28c	Good broom	50c
Mackerel in brine, lb	25c		
Salmon, tail can	15c		

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—AT—

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